



SATURDAY EVENING SEPT. 4, 1909.

FISHGUARD, Wales, the new Conard port of call, is a place of historic and romantic interest as the scene of Napoleon Bonaparte's futile attempt to invade Great Britain from his camp at Boulogne. A few French troops were actually landed there, with the expectation of holding their ground until reinforcements could be rushed across the Channel, and they might have effected their purpose but for a ludicrous mistake. The local yeomanry and peasants rallied to hold them in check, but would probably have been helpless before the French veterans had the latter advanced upon them or even maintained their ground. But a great throng of Welsh women and girls, in their national costumes of red cloaks and black hats came out upon a neighboring hilltop to watch the fighting which they feared would take place. The French commander mistook them for a strong force of British grenadiers, and forthwith volunteered to surrender. The offer was, of course, accepted, and the whole French company was locked up in Pembroke Castle before the mistake was discovered. To give the tale a suitably romantic ending, it is to be added that some of the Frenchmen made their escape through the connivance of some of the very girls who had scared them into becoming prisoners. So, says the New York Tribune, Fishguard first became notable at the height of Anglo-French hostilities, and now it returns to the world's gaze at the time of an ancient cordial between the two countries.

THE laymen's missionary movement, with headquarters in New York, announces that it has secured ten business men who will leave their regular work and give the greater part of next year to the personal conduct of meetings in the half of foreign missions. The plan is comprehensive and President Telford has so adjusted his itinerary of his coming western trip as to be in Washington or November 11 to speak at one of the meetings. The undertaking is to hold 70 meetings in 70 cities to consider foreign missions and the support of American Protestantism. The idea is that heathen conversion has been too slow. The scheme is now to raise millions, hire a great force of missionaries and prosecute the task on a big scale, so as to complete it within 15 to 20 years and have all the nations Christian. The persons at the head of this movement are doubtless animated by the best motives, and they should have the encouragement they deserve. The accomplishment of their purpose, however (the bringing of the millennium), will be far more wonderful than the discovery of the North Pole or the establishment of communication between the earth and Mars. It is possible for the nations of the world during the next fifteen or twenty years to beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks, but there is certainly nothing on the horizon, at present, to indicate the approach of the long-wished-for time.

THAT periodical spectre, the Balkan situation, is again in evidence. The foreign embassies at Constantinople regard the Balkan situation as of the gravest character. Unrest among the Albanians is rapidly increasing, and the appointment of the Turkish special commission is expected to cause an outbreak against the Ottoman government that will lead to bloody results. The inhabitants of Scutari, in Albania, have already defied the orders of the commissioners, and it is believed that if troops are sent there to enforce the orders there will be an armed outbreak. It is reported here that the Greek government is rapidly collapsing and that King George is afraid to summon the chamber of deputies. The mutiny in the Greek army is again manifest, and it is said that several garrisons are on the verge of throwing off all semblance of obedience and declaring for war with the Turks. The Turkish government does not attempt to conceal the fact that it fears an attack from Greece which will lead to war, and war preparations are going on with great vigor. The population, incensed by the murder of the Musulmans in Crete, are crying out for war against Greece, and it is doubtful if the government can hold the war party in check.

LIDI JEASU, crown prince of Abyssinia, has invited Mr. Roosevelt to a great elephant hunt, promising to beat up a white elephant for him to kill, and otherwise to arrange a splendid shooting programme. It is to be hoped that the elephant after having been "beat up" will not be securely tied in order that Mr. Roosevelt may get a good shot at him. This indeed would look like slaughter.

While alighting from a car in Washington yesterday Prof. W. L. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, fell and broke his arm.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, Sept. 4.

Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, former judge advocate general of the navy, and judge advocate at the Sampson-Schley court of inquiry, died last night at the Government Hospital for the Insane, where he had been under treatment for several months. Capt. Lemly was born in North Carolina on March 14, 1853, and began his naval service as a midshipman in 1869. He had a varied career with the navy, served with the Thetis on the Greely arctic relief expedition, was attached to the Naval Almanac Office, and for a number of years was judge advocate general of the service. He was retired June 17, 1902, but continued his duty of judge advocate general until 1904, then was assigned to temporary duty at the Navy Department until Feb. 29, 1908. The dead officer will be buried with military honors at Arlington Cemetery on Monday, funeral services occurring at St. John's Episcopal Church here at 11 o'clock. The funeral escort will consist of the Marine Band and two companies of marines.

In response to requests from the governments of Norway and Sweden, the United States has tentatively agreed to impose certain restrictions upon American travelers in northern Scandinavia, in order to bring about the preservation of wild game which is rapidly disappearing. The same request has been made of Great Britain. The northern peninsula is a favorite hunting ground for English tourists and many Americans. Boats leave England for that purpose, stopping in the firths and sending out launches for the convenience of their passengers. There has been extensive killing in the last few years and it is now the desire of the Norwegian and Swedish governments to protect the remaining game.

The body of John Phipps was found in the mud in the Eastern Branch below Washington this morning.

Hosmann Philip, minister resident and consul general at Abyssinia, has informed the State Department in a mail dispatch that the nomination of Lij Yassu, grandson of Emperor Menelik, as successor to the Ethiopian throne, was definitely promulgated to the Abyssinian people by means of a proclamation issued by the emperor on May 15, through the Abyssinian minister of war and president of the Ethiopian ministry of state. All the more important governors, and chiefs throughout the country were summoned to Addis Ababa for the ceremony, and that a great assemblage was held in an open square near the town for the reading of the proclamation. Neither the king nor queen attended the ceremony, but the heir apparent was there. None of the foreign representatives were present, all of the legations having been notified some time previously that Lij Yassu would succeed to the throne.

STREET CAR ON FIRE.

Three women were injured last night in a panic on a car on Pennsylvania avenue near Fifteenth street northwest Washington. It was about 9:30 o'clock when car No. 212, of the Georgetown line, stopped before Chase's Theater. Every seat in the car was occupied, and most of the passengers were women and children, while twenty passengers had seats in the trailer. The motorman released brakes and turned on power to ascend the Fifteenth street hill. There was a deafening roar, a vivid flash, and blue flames darted from beneath the car, leaping up nearly ten feet. Instantly panic reigned. The conductor cried, "Don't jump!" but his words were not heeded in the confusion of screams of women and children. In a wild rush both cars were emptied. Mothers, taking hold of their children, leaped from the seats to the ground, where they fought to escape the flames issuing from the mechanism of the car. Men ran to the rescue, and in a few seconds the passengers were assisted from the ground and helped to the sidewalk.

RUNAWAY HORSES FIND FIRE.

The three horses attached to the Delaware Fire Company's big fire truck of Wilmington, Del., ran away yesterday afternoon when an alarm sounded, and before they were caught by Patrolman Michael McGillion three wagons were wrecked, an awning torn down and one of the animals injured. The horses, when harnessed during the fire-house before the driver could take his seat and before the tiller-man could take his seat at the wheel in the rear. The strange feature of the case is that the animals started directly for the building that was on fire, several blocks away. After running four blocks without a guiding hand one of them fell, and after it had been dragged for a block, the policeman caught the animals.

Bloodhounds After Highwayman.

Lewistown, Pa., Sept. 4.—Fifty detectives and posse of 200 men with two bloodhounds from Washington, Pa., are closing in on a highwayman in the hills near here today in the belief that he is the same man who held up and robbed the Pittsburgh and Northern Express on the night of August 30. Late yesterday a Lewistown citizen was held up and robbed near the scene of the train robbery, and this led the detectives to believe that the train robber had not yet left the vicinity. The robber is known to be heavily armed and a battle is expected. The highwayman figuring in the hold up yesterday answers in every way the description of the train robber, even to soft hat and foreign accent. The detectives believe that the robber is insane and expect to capture him either dead or alive today.

Left \$4,000 to a Hotel Clerk.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 4.—News was received here today that J. W. S. Hall, a traveling salesman, who died in Pensacola, Fla., last night, had, in his will, left \$4,000 and real estate to W. L. Johnson, chief clerk in a hotel here. Johnson was kind to S. Hall while the latter was ill here. S. Hall formally lived in San Francisco, where he lost his wife and two children during the earthquake.

Lightning Tans Bull Alive.

Ogdenburg, N. Y., Sept. 4.—A Holstein bull at pasture on Thomas Winthrop's farm near here was almost tanned alive yesterday by lightning. The bull was struck by a bolt between the horns and the current passed down the back white blaze at its nose, the white stripes on the neck, forehead and forelegs into the ground. The black hide was untouched, but the white hide and the skin of the bull's nose were burned hairless and tanned to the appearance of leather. The bull was stunned, but will live.

An official message received in London declares that the foreign office in Tokyo has announced officially that the Manchurian treaty between China and Japan was signed today in Peking.

News of the Day.

John English Green, son of the late Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died suddenly in New York yesterday, of a hemorrhage resulting from a disease of the liver.

Experts in the census bureau, already busy with forecasts of the probable result of the new count of population to be taken next spring, figure out that the enumeration will show 89,620,000 people in the United States proper.

Cashier Louis F. Diels, of the German-American Bank, of Baltimore, was allowed to resign his position after confessing that his accounts were \$6,700 short and turning over a bank account and property to reimburse the bank.

Six hundred tons of barnacles, it is stated, have been taken from the bottom of the armored cruiser South Dakota at the Mare Island navy yard, making the vessel's hull rise four and a half inches in the water. The barnacles fastened themselves to the ship's bottom during a recent trip to the South Sea Islands.

Following a confession of his wife, William McIntyre went to the home of Dr. P. L. Hagler in Birmingham, Ala., yesterday morning and shot him through the groin. McIntyre was released on \$200 bail. Hagler was carried to a hospital, and later arrested on the charge of malpractice. Mrs. McIntyre, who has been ill several months, is said now to be dying.

One hundred and twenty Russian fugitives were deported today from Nome, Alaska, to Siberia, according to a statement issued today by the American political refugee defense league, complying with a notice received at the office of the United States Commissioner from D. J. Keef, Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Commerce. The government is said to have proceeded on the ground that the fugitives, whether political or criminal refugees, violated the immigration act.

Virginia News.

William A. Harford, a Winchester business man, died yesterday, aged fifty-one years. He was a native of Barryville and a printer, and had worked on the Clarke County Courier and Charlottesville Free Press.

The council committee on grounds and buildings of Richmond has adopted as a site for the Battle Abbey, the intersection of Monument avenue and the Boulevard. This action was taken despite the adverse report of the sub-committee.

The plants of the American Window Glass Company at Jeannette, Pa., and Belle Vernon are idle today following the calling of a strike by President Sison of the Window Glass Cutters' and Finishers' Association. Over 5,000 men are affected by the strike order. The men demand a 20 per cent wage increase.

The board of supervisors of Page county met at Luray yesterday and contracted with the Penn Bridge Company, of Pennsylvania, for the erection of two steel bridges over the Shenandoah river, in that county. One bridge is to be at the White House, four miles west of Luray, and the other at Roudabout Mill, in the southern end of the county. The bridges will cost about \$11,000 each.

In a bloody encounter yesterday morning in Williamsburg, Texas, Clowes cut the throat of J. Filman Clark, who is in a critical condition. The incident was due to a hallucination of Clowes that Clark had murdered his brother. Clowes declared that 40 years ago Clark killed his brother. There does not seem to be the slightest ground for Clowes' belief that Clark killed his brother. Clark is 62 years of age and Clowes 65 years old.

The campaign expenses of Harry St. George Tucker, the defeated candidate for the democratic nomination for governor, are given at \$15,829.40 in a statement filed in Richmond yesterday. The itemized statement is as follows: Stationery, printing and postage, \$3,635.28; advertising, \$3,850.90; headquarters, clerical work, telegrams and telephone, \$5,508.02; hall rent, \$285.10; traveling expenses and hotels, \$750.40; assessment fee for entering primary, \$1,700.

Ten negro children, mostly infants, and none more than 11 years old, have been discovered in an almost starving condition at the Industrial Home and Nursery for Colored Children, in Richmond. Conditions at the home are horrible from a point of sanitation, ventilation and food supply. The institution appears to be devoid of all management. The home has been running three years. No records of any kind can be found. There never has been a record of any child who entered or the name of the mother of any of them. The former matron of the home has disappeared.

Supports Two Wives.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 4.—Charles X. Long, of this city finds himself a much-married man, and is probably the only person in this city paying for the support of two wives. After languishing in jail for a week, he was released upon an order of the court admitting him to \$1,000 bail. His freedom has deprived him of the society of both his wives, and the irony of the situation is that he must pay each \$2 a week toward their support.

Wife No. 1 declined to press any criminal charges against her husband, but insisted that he support her. Long promised to do this, as well as to care for wife No. 2, who lives at Lebanon. The latter also notified the district attorney that she was not desirous of pressing any charge against him.

Long's first wife resides at Trenton and has a seven-year-old daughter. When asked what plans he had made, he said he would endeavor to get employment in this city.

Long instituted suit against wife No. 2, and at the hearing wife No. 1 turned up and accused him of bigamy.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The cases of Terrell versus the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company and Lerman versus the Charlottesville Lumber Company were argued and submitted at yesterday's session in Session of the Court of Appeals. The case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company versus Greaves was argued in part and will be resumed Monday.

Wright Makes a Flight.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—Following his private flight of fifteen minutes last week, Orville Wright made a public flight lasting twenty minutes today at the Temple of Peace, which was witnessed by a large crowd, including many officers of the engineering department of the imperial army. Wright was given a rousing ovation.

RETURN OF DR. COOK.

The steamer Hans Egede, with Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the American explorer, on board, passed Cape Skagen, the northern extremity of Denmark, about 175 miles from Copenhagen, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A newspaper correspondent who went on board the Hans Egede from the pilot steamer was able to obtain a few words with Dr. Cook. The explorer scribbled his success to the fact that he made use of the old methods; namely, Eskimos and dogs, and that he lived like an Eskimo himself.

The doctor gave a hurried sketch of his expedition in which he said: "Going northward I struck first a westerly course from Greenland and then moved northward. "I arrived at the North Pole April 21, 1908, as already announced, accompanied by two Eskimos. "We reached the Pole at 7 o'clock in the morning.

"I took daily observations for a whole fortnight before arriving at the Pole. "Returning we were forced to take a more westerly route, and the first 10 days I took observations daily and recorded them. I was unable to measure the depth of the sea, as I had not the necessary instruments.

"The lowest temperature recorded was 83 degrees centigrade (117 Fahrenheit) below zero. "I have ample proof that I reached the North Pole in the observations I took, which afford a certain means of checking the truth of my statements. "Although I am proud of my achievement in planting the American flag on the North Pole, I look with much greater pride to the fact that I traveled around more than 30,000 square miles of hitherto unknown ground and opened up an entirely fresh field for explorations.

The severe gale blowing out short at attempts to obtain a longer interview with Dr. Cook.

Another correspondent who boarded the Hans Egede says: "Dr. Cook told me that from the day he left Heiberg Island, on March 18, he made continual observations, and, trusting the accuracy of these, he was convinced that he stood at the pole when at midday on April 21 he hoisted the American flag. He was willing that all his observations, of which he kept a record, should be submitted to any scientific authority for examination, and said he trusted his claim would be tested by his figures. He was quite prepared to hear that jealousy was at work trying to lessen the importance of his discovery."

That Dr. Cook's reported discovery of the North Pole may be a mental illusion on the part of the explorer, superinduced by the monotony of a two-year sojourn in the Polar regions, was the belief expressed yesterday by Dr. Robert M. Keeley, of Philadelphia, who accompanied Peary on his North Greenland expedition of 1891-92, and thus became intimately acquainted with Dr. Cook, who was a member of the party.

"Those who have never seen the immensity of the Arctic zone, the jagged crumpled appearance of the frozen surface," said Dr. Keeley, "can hardly imagine what a dangerous and almost superhuman accomplishment it is to penetrate those frigid regions. Dr. Cook was bent on reaching the pole. His mind was occupied with but one thought. Apart from any civilized being, he lived for months. From what I know of the Peary expedition and the conditions near the Pole, I can only conclude that Dr. Cook is making a sincere statement, but the veracity of it is a question of mental illusion."

Dr. Cook says he is ready to prove that he reached the north pole and declares he has records of observations and other convincing proof that he not only stood on the long-sought goal, but explored some 30,000 square miles of undiscovered land in the North.

Dr. Cook at Copenhagen.

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the American discoverer of the North Pole, arrived here at 9:50 this morning and was accorded a royal welcome.

The welcome accorded him was unique in the world's history. The entire population of the city seemed to be at the pier and the native population was augmented by thousands that came from all over Europe. In the vast crowd that surged about the pier and cheered him, were representatives of the national and civic authorities of Denmark and of the scientific societies, who presented an address of welcome.

The crowds were more than enthusiastic; they were rapturous, ecstatic, hysterical. "Once is enough for any man, I will never return to the North Pole. A single experience of the arctic I have passed through will suffice for a lifetime."

The above was practically the first answer given by Doctor Cook to the volley of questions fired at him in half a dozen different tongues, by the regiments of newspaper men, representing the press of the entire world, who boarded the Hans Egede as she steamed into the harbor here at 9:30 a. m. today.

While admitting it is a probability the fact that the drifting nature of the vast ice stretches covering the site of the Pole will doubtless remove the evidences he left there on April 21 and 22, 1908, the date of discovery, Dr. Cook stated that his records and observations when presented to scientific men will be sufficient to wipe away all skepticism.

"I first planted the S and S stripes on a staff on April 21, 1908, and broke the flag out to the breeze. And, my God! I tell you it was a sight. Even with the mercury scores of degrees below zero, my blood ran hot and there on that God-forsaken spot I realized as I never had before the true meaning of patriotism and love of the old flag. The next day, April 22, I realized, however, that no flag, not even ours, could last more than a few hours in the young gale that was blowing, so I took down the bunting as I saw that within a week it would be whipped to shreds. I took another flag, placed it in a cylinder on top of the staff which I planted on the side of the pole. I have with me now the flag I first raised.

"The entire two days I spent at the Pole, with the sole exception of the time actually consumed in raising and sleeping. The weather was ideal for this purpose and my instruments were in perfect order. The mist which have popularly been supposed to surround the polar regions were not in evidence. I had a sextant, a pocket watch and three good chronometers, all of them more modern instruments than were ever used by an explorer in the extreme far north. I verified all my observations and calculations carefully, having taken observations every day from the 85 h degree of latitude until I reached the Pole.

"I appreciate fully the justice of the public's demand for proof, but I am not worrying on that score. I am confident that the accuracy and completeness of my record will satisfy the scientific world. The opinion of the public at large of course will be based on the verdict of the scientific world."

After the formal reception by the minister of commerce, Dr. Cook in response to the demands of the crowd without appeared on the balcony of the hotel and addressed the crowd by saying: "I have had too hard a time in getting here to make a speech. I will simply say that I feel honored in being able to put my foot first on Danish soil on my return trip."

With the initial speaking-making out of the way Dr. Cook excused himself and went to his rooms for a brief rest before his appointment to meet King Frederick at 3 o'clock this afternoon. As an evidence of the enthusiasm of the crowds through which he had passed Dr. Cook found his clothes torn in a dozen places and his appearance as disheveled as in his arctic garb.

After luncheon Dr. Cook prepared to pay his respects to the king at the palace. He experienced his first embarrassment by discovering that he had no clothes suitable for presentation to court. His dilemma was explained to the king. "Tell him to wear anything," the king said. "Let him wear his hunting costume. Indeed I would rather see him in that dress than in court costume."

Many phases of the North Pole discovery were informally discussed by the king and explorer, the latter expressing his surprise by Frederick's acquaintance with many of the technical phases of arctic exploration. By his manner the king clearly showed that he gave the fullest credence to Dr. Cook's statement.

When Dr. Cook returned to his hotel he found the private tailor of the king there under instructions to supply everything that the explorer's wardrobe needed. Dr. Cook says he will remain in Copenhagen longer than he had at first intended. He would not intimate what had caused him to extend his stay here.

Among the messages received by Dr. Cook were scores of offers from lecture bureaus and vaudeville managers. Many of them practically permit the explorer to name his own terms. One American vaudeville manager is said to have offered several thousand dollars a week for a season of forty weeks. "I will not be without a job for several years, anyway," Dr. Cook said as he ran hurriedly over some of the offers.

The truth or falsity of Dr. Cook's claim to be the discoverer of the North Pole is to be passed upon by the international polar exploration bureau, with headquarters at Brussels, where the American explorer will appear and submit his data.

Train Wrecked.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 4.—Three persons including engineer and baggage master, are dead, two injured and about twenty recovered minor injuries today as the result of the wrecking of the Baltimore and Ohio train No. 5 running between Pittsburg and Cleveland, near New Castle, at midnight last night.

The wreck was due to the work of train wreckers. The officials state that a rail on the right side of the track was cut at a joint and the spikes pulled. A splice bar was also placed between the rails to prevent them forming a junction. Two Pullman cars partly turned over, while two passenger coaches, two baggage cars and the engine went over the embankment.

That the wreckers would have obtained a large sum of money if their plans to completely wipe out the train crew and passenger list of the train had been successful, was admitted today by the officials. The train which is known as the "Royal Blue Flyer" carries a heavy mail besides a large amount of money of the Adams Express Company. The big safe containing the money was in charge of armed guards last night and when it was discovered that wreckers were responsible for the disaster the guard about the safe was doubled and every man armed and given orders to shoot to kill.

A reward of \$25,000 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the wreckers.

Fire at the Vatican.

Rome, Sept. 4.—Only desperate work on the part of the Rome firemen and the Vatican volunteers today prevented a fire which might have destroyed many of the buildings inside the Vatican grounds, with their priceless treasures of art and relics.

The fire started in buildings adjoining the Vatican and spread with marvellous rapidity. A large part of the fire department of Rome, assisted by volunteers from within the Vatican walls, battled with the conflagration for hours, getting it under control just as it was spreading to the smaller outbuildings inside the Vatican grounds. The St. Anne's Church, inside the Vatican, caught fire on two or three occasions, but each time the fire was extinguished before it gained any headway and the damage to the church property was minor.

Killed by a Cyclone.

Canina, Sept. 4.—Reports today from Sicily, in southeastern Italy, say that eighteen are known to have been killed and at least 150 severely injured in the cyclone that wrecked the town yesterday. More than 100 houses, including many of the important buildings of the place, were destroyed, and it is feared that the death toll will be greatly increased when the ruins are cleared away. Canina has a population of 10,000, and half the people fled to the country in fear. They remembered the earthquake of last December and believed another terrible visitation was upon them.

Killed in Automobile Accident.

Winchill, Mass., Sept. 4.—William H. Singer, a Pittsburg steel millionaire, who was badly hurt in an automobile accident at Mattituck, a few days ago, died here today. He had been unconscious ever since the crash. At his golden wedding anniversary in 1908, Singer gave away \$16,000,000. The beneficiaries were his two sons, William H. Singer, Jr., a noted landscape painter; a younger son George, and his two daughters, Mrs. Margarette and Mrs. William Rose Proctor, of Philadelphia. Each received \$4,000,000.

DRY GOODS.

Woodward and Lothrop
New York—Washington—Paris

Famous Whittall Rugs.

The manufacturers of these rugs use only the finest wools and dyes in their products, and have at their command the highest class of designers and workmen, thus producing the finest rugs woven by machinery in the world. The Whittall Anglo-Persians are only excelled by the genuine Orientals, from which their colorings and designs are taken. We guarantee our prices on these rugs to be as low as they can be purchased anywhere in the country. We show them in the following sizes, but take orders for any size desired:

27x54-inch, \$6.01 each.	36x63-inch, \$8.50 each.
4x6 1/2-ft., \$18.50 each.	6x9-ft., \$33.80 each.
8x10 1/2-ft., \$50 each.	9x12-ft., \$53.80 each.

We are also showing a large assortment of Cotton Rugs for bedrooms and bathrooms, in light blues, pinks, yellows, greens, and tans. An inspection is invited.

Annual September Sale of Rugs.

The Rugs that comprise this sale are not old stock and undesirable patterns, marked down, but new, fresh, high-grade goods, every piece produced this season, and in rich, attractive, and desirable patterns and colorings. Included are rugs for the parlor, library, dining room, sitting room, reception room, hall, bedroom, and den, in all the regular sizes, and in the following weaves: Brussels, Wilton, Smyrna, Beauvais, Aubusson, Berberes, Burnham, Girvan, Ingrains, Granites, Colonial, and Fibers.

Excellent Values in Small Rugs.

3x6-ft. Beauvais, \$4.50 each.	3x6-ft. Saratoga, \$3.00 each.
3x6-ft. Princess, \$3.00 each.	3x6-ft. Burnham, \$1.50.
3x6-ft. Tops, \$1.00 each.	3x6-ft. Matting Rugs, \$1 each.

REAL ESTATE.

Money to Loan.

Small Loans. Large Loans. On Real Estate Security Only.

At Beautiful Braddock Heights.

Several of the choicest building lots in this beautiful subdivision fronting on Mount Vernon Avenue, each lot having a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 130 feet. Delightful location for a suburban home.

Look Over These Lots Sunday.

Fire Insurance.

Rents Collected.

John D. Normoyle
KING AND ROYAL STREETS.

Swan Bros

Our store will close at noon MONDAY—Labor Day.

Ladies' Cream Dress Skirts

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Ladies' fine all wool cream dress skirts, very stylish and carefully made. Regular price \$5.00 on sale, Monday and Tuesday.

Choice \$3.69.

We will also sell one ladies' cream mohair dress skirt.

Reduced from \$3.75 to \$2.69.

Standard Patterns 10 and 15 Cents.

Ejected from College Building.

Moscow, Idaho, Sept. 4.—Refusing to be discharged as professors in the State University, Professors J. R. Sison, of the Horticulture Department, and B. E. Hyslop, of the Department of Astronomy, have been thrown out of the college buildings literally by a number of the other professors, led by Dean Elliott, of the Agriculture Department. The men were dismissed from office by President Lewis, head of the State University Board of Regents, who declared that they were trouble makers.

Victory for the Exchange.

New York, Sept. 4.—What is regarded as a victory for the New York Stock Exchange is contained in the decision handed down today by Justice Grane of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, who holds that the exchange is not a monopoly in the eyes of the law. This decision is embodied in his refusal to grant an injunction to restrain the exchange from enforcing its order, adopted by its board of governors, forbidding members of the exchange from dealing with members of the consolidated exchange on protection of eviction or suspension.

The Market.

Georgetown, D. C. Sept. 4 Wheat 83-90.

IN MEMORIAM.

In sad, but loving remembrance of my dear beloved husband, GEORGE W. STRUBER, who departed this life four months ago today—May 4, 1909. He has gone from his dear ones—his son, his wife, whom he willingly toiled for and loved as his life. Oh God! how mysterious and how strange are Thy ways. To take from us this loved one is the best of his days.

BY HIS LOVING WIFE.

Beef Prices Ka'ssed.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—An advance of 2 1/2 to 3 cents a pound in the price of the best grades of dressed beef ribs and loins was announced by the wholesale butchers yesterday. The cost of the next best grade was increased 1 and 1 cent a pound, while the value of the cheapest grades was unchanged. To offset the advance in the prices of the best cuts the price of the rounds was lowered 1 and 1 cent a pound. A general advance in the retail prices of all meat cuts was announced here as a result of the action of the